Evolve Talent Agency

(Draft)

U.S.–Iran Agreement on Non-Aggression, Nuclear Restraint, and Humanitarian Development

Preamble

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran (hereinafter collectively the “Parties”)
Recalling the severe humanitarian and security crises affecting the Middle East, including the conflicts in Lebanon, Syria, and Gaza;

Desiring to establish enduring peace and reduce the risk of armed conflict between the Parties;

Affirming the importance of preventing nuclear proliferation, advancing regional stability, and meeting pressing humanitarian needs;

Recognizing that responsible state behavior and cooperative development efforts are essential for mutual security and prosperity;

Affirming further earlier diplomatic proposals calling for a mutual non-aggression pledge and monitored nuclear restraint to replace conflict dynamics;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I — Definitions

For purposes of this Agreement:

Non-Aggression means refraining from initiating armed or cyber hostilities against the other Party and supporting non-state actors to do the same.

Nuclear Restraint Program refers to the limitations and monitoring commitments specified in Article IV.

Humanitarian Reconstruction Initiative (HRI) refers to cooperative reconstruction, infrastructure, and social development efforts in Lebanon, Syria, and Gaza as detailed in Article VI.

Article II — Mutual Non-Aggression Commitment

Each Party commits unconditionally not to initiate any act of military aggression — direct or via proxy forces — against the other Party's sovereign territory, government forces, civilian infrastructure, or military assets.

The Parties further commit to refraining from supporting any third party — including militias, armed groups, or proxy forces — that would use that support to undertake offensive operations against the other Party.

This Article applies irrespective of allied obligations with third-party states.

Article III — Diplomatic Normalization

The Parties agree to restore and exchange ambassadors and diplomatic missions within 120 days of ratification.

They shall re-establish formal diplomatic communications and continue regular bilateral dialogues on security, economic cooperation, and regional stability.

Article IV — Nuclear Restraint and Monitoring

Iran commits to permanently renounce the development or acquisition of nuclear weapons and to maintain its nuclear activities strictly within peaceful civilian energy and research purposes.

Iran agrees to limit uranium enrichment to levels no greater than 3.67% for civilian purposes[^1] and to cap its stockpiles accordingly.

Both Parties agree to re-enter a strengthened international inspection regime under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), including advanced verification protocols.
A joint U.S.–Iran Technical Working Group shall be established to coordinate with the IAEA and report compliance quarterly.

The Parties shall allow continuous monitoring access to declared nuclear facilities.
Sanctions and restrictions specified in Annex A (including nuclear-related sanctions) shall gradually be lifted in proportion to verification progress.

[^1]: Historical origin: This 3.67% cap originates from the 2015 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) between Iran and P5+1 countries, designed to allow civilian nuclear energy use while preventing the production of weapons-grade uranium.

Article V — De-Escalation of Military Capabilities

Iran agrees to reallocate or decommission forces, infrastructure, and resources that directly support nuclear weapons research or weapons delivery programs, diverting those resources toward civilian purposes, economic development, and humanitarian redevelopment.

Within 18 months, Iran shall submit an audit of all programs formerly designated for nuclear weapons development to the IAEA and U.S.–Iran Technical Working Group.

To ensure transparency, assets decommissioned under this Article shall be repurposed toward economic and humanitarian development consistent with the HRI.

Article VI — Humanitarian Reconstruction Initiative (HRI)

The Parties commit to establishing the Middle East Reconstruction Fund (MERF) — a multinational, jointly governed humanitarian development fund dedicated to Lebanon, Syria, and Gaza.

Iran agrees to contribute an initial allocation of redirected state resources equivalent in value to funds previously committed to weapons development programs.

The U.S. and Iran shall jointly invite participation from the United Nations, European Union, Gulf Cooperation Council members, and international financial institutions.

MERF shall prioritize:

Critical infrastructure rebuilding, including water, power, healthcare, and education systems;
Socioeconomic recovery programs for displaced populations and refugees;

Long-term sustainable development projects that strengthen local governance and social cohesion.
MERF governance shall include independent civil society oversight and transparent reporting on progress and expenditures.

Article VII — Implementation and Dispute Resolution

A Joint Commission on Peace and Development (JCPD) shall be established to supervise implementation, compliance, and dispute resolution under this Agreement.

The JCPD shall meet quarterly and include representatives from both Parties and select international observers.

Should a dispute arise regarding interpretation or implementation, the JCPD shall seek resolution by consensus; failing that, the issue may be referred to mediation by an agreed third party (e.g., the United Nations).

Article VIII — Duration and Withdrawal

This Agreement shall enter into force upon ratification by both Parties in accordance with their constitutional procedures.

It shall remain in force for an initial period of ten years and may be renewed by mutual consent. Withdrawal by either Party requires 12 months' written notice and completion of all outstanding responsibilities under this Agreement.

Article IX — Reopening the Strait of Hormuz

Iran commits to fully reopen and maintain free and safe international navigation through the Strait of Hormuz *immediately* upon ratification of this Agreement.

Both Parties agree that no military or paramilitary operations shall interfere with commercial shipping or international passage through the Strait.

A Joint Navigation Safety Committee (JNSC) shall be established, with representatives from both Parties and independent international observers, to monitor maritime traffic, ensure safety, and address any incidents or disputes.

The JNSC shall report monthly to the Joint Commission on Peace and Development (JCPD) and propose corrective measures if navigation or security concerns arise.

Signatures

For the Government of the United States of America

Date:

For the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Date: